MEW YORK HERALD, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

NEWS FROM SHIP ISLAND.

Operations of General Butler's Expedition.

Arrival of the Constitution at This Port.

Latest News from Our Troops in That Department.

CAPTURE OF SEVERAL VALUABLE PRIZES

The Rebel Gunboat Calhoun Nabbed with a Valuable Cargo of Powder, Rifles, Coffee, Medicines, &c.

A Schooner Taken Under British Colors, &c.,

By the arrival of the splendid transport steamer Con stitution, commanded by Capt. Fletcher, at this port las ight, direct from Ship Island, we are put in possession of very interesting information respecting the Butler ex-pedition. The Constitution made the voyage from Ship hand to this port in the remarkably short time of fiv days and fourteen hours. She left Hampton Roads for Ship Island on Thursday, the 6th inst., and reached her estination on Wednesday, the 12th, having had good

Our Ship Island Correspondence.

UNITED STATES TRANSPORT CONSTITUTION, SHIP ISLAND ROADS, Feb. 16, 1862. Arrival at Ship Island with Reinforcements—Warm Ro eption of the New Comers—Condition of the New England Meat and Vegetables Searce—Hiness of Dr. Hooker, of the Twenty-sirth Massackusetts Regiment—Dea hs from Accidents and Disease—Outrageous Method of Transport ing the Cavalry Horses—Probable Desertion of Three ns of Officers-Shirping in the Roads-Conture of Prizes-Skirmishing with Rebel Gunboats-Under British Colors-The British Consul Sends Despatche. About the Matter—Burning of a Rebel Schooner—The Gunboat Calhoun Taken—Death of Captain Samuel Marcy, de., de.

day, the 12th inst., at ten o'clock in the morning, having made the trip from Cape Henry to Ship Island in five days and sixteen hours. We could have been here on Tuesday night; but, as we would have gained nothing by Capt. Fletcher reduced the rate of speed on and after last Monday morning, so as to make Ship Island on Wednesday morning. The Constitution is undoubtedly capable of making the trip from Hampton Roads to Ship Island

As we drew near the island the troops encamped there cheers of welcome as evidenced the anxiety with which hey had for a long time looked for us. Col. Jones, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts regiment, and Capt. Butler, Post Commissary, immediately came on board the Constiation o express their satisfaction at the arrival of the long expected reinforcements. Colonel Shepley, of the Twelfth Maine, and Colonel French, of the Second regiment, New England division, then went ashere to pay their respects to General Phelps, and to consult with him in regard to an encampment for the newly arrived regi-ments. General Phelps ordered the steamboats Lewis the troops and camp emipage; and so expeditiously was this service performed that both regiments slept com-fortably in their tents on Wednesday night at their new

During the afternoon Lieutenant C. W. Turnbull, of the Faited States Topographical Corps, who visits Ship Island for the purpose of reporting to General Butler the number of troops that can be properly encamped on the ent regiment, and Lieutenant Reinhardt, of the Fourth Massachusetts battery. After a careful survey, Lioutenant Turnbull says that there is a sufficient extent of beauthy ground for three regiments, if they are compactly this location is that the channel is so narrow and the anchorage so shoul that transports cannot approach the sastern and of the island; consequently, to convey subsisence and Quartermaster's stores to a camp at that point; the pier at West End, which can only be done as an immense expense to the government, as a part of the road is subject to overflow, and would have to be built on piles, and a plank road for the horses laid the entire

The Twelfth Maine and Second regiment New England division are both encamped at the lower end, or West Point, as it is named, near the Twenty-sixth Massachu setts and Ninth Connecticut regiments. The Second regi ment New England division, Colonel French, have nam their camp Camp Thompson, in compliment to Colone

The men of both the newly arrived regiments are in first rate spirits, and well pleased to be on land, with no immediate prospect of going again on board ship. They are busily curaged in making their came as comfortable are busily engaged in making their camp as comfortable as may be under the circumstances; and, owing to their having become debilitated by their long confinement on only in company drill.

The Twenty-sixth Massachusetts regiment, Colone,

Jones, and the Ninth Connecticut, Colonel Cahill, are drilling regularly, and are much improved. Every after. noon General Phelps has a brigade drill. I am sorry to say that there is very great dissatisfac,

tion among the troops that the Constitution brought out on her first trip. They have been here now two months and a half during which time they have not received's regular mail, and for weeks they have had no fresh ment or vegetables. For a long time there has been no arrival of transports, and for a month they had watched day after the Constitution, but in vain. They had finally ne to the conclusion that the expedition had been about doned, and they had been entirely forgotten by the War Department. It does seem hard that these men should be sent so far away from home, confined on an island which presents no attractions whatever, to relieve the monotony of an almost desert life, and then be deprived of mail communication with their friends, and suffe want of proper provisions. The officers are especially disheartened because they can see so evidence of their having anything to do to assist in the great project of subduing the rebellion. They feel as though they were forgotten, and that they will be allowed to linger out a miserable existence here for some months, without any opportunity of winning glory in the field of

Of course they are not informed of the plans for the future operations of the division; and it is to be hoped that at no distant day a movement may be instituted that will inspirit and encourage every man on Ship Island.

The health of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts and

Ninth Connecticut regiments is, and has been, excellent. Each regiment has lost but one man. The Twenty sixth have now only about thirty men in the hospital, and the Winth Connecticut have only six. There is not a case where death is apprehended as a result. The principal diseases are rhoumatism, dysentery, and mild types of fever. The efforts of Drs. Gallagher and Avery, of the Ninth Connecticut, and Drs. Hooker and Bradt, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts and Bradt, or the Iwenty-state Descending improper exposure to the night air and in preserving an excellent sanitary condition of the camp. The climate of the island is very healthy if proper precautions are observed. The great danger is from the sudden and radical changes in the temperature of the locality. In forty-eight hours the mercury will fall from ninety to forty eight hours the mercury will fall from ninety to forty eight hours the mercury will fall from ninety to forty eight hours the mercury will fall from ninety to forty eight hours the Mossare on heavy that the sensinely coats will become completely saturated with moisture in two hours time. No man is allowed to be out at night without his overcoat. In this connection I regret to state that Dr. A. P. Hooker, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts regiment, will be obliged to return to his home by the Constitution. Ambitious in the discharge of his duties as acting post surgeou, he has labored so hard that he has broken down under his effects. He has been now nothing but perfect relaxation from his work will enable him to resume the duties of his position. He is exceedingly chagrired at being obliged to leave here just as he has got his department in such fine working order, and will be impatison until he is again able to rejoin his dryision. During his himess he has been the guest of

Captain C. W. Lamson, of the United States ship Pampero, and to Captain Lamson's kindness and the skill of fir. F. Hinkle, the surgoon of the Pampero, he ascribes the credit of saving his life.

The health of the Twelfth Maine. Captain C. W. Lamson, of the United States ship Pampero; and to Captain Lamson's kindness and the skill of Ir. F. Hinkle, the surgeon of the Pampero, he ascribes the credit of saving his life.

The health of the Twelfth Maine regiment and the Second regiment, New Freland division, with the exception of the men who were taken sick before we set Fortress Monroe, is good. There is not the least indication of smailpax, and all fear of that disease has subsided. On Thursday, the 28th inst. James H. Andrews, of Capt. Winters' company (1), Twelfth Maine regiment, and Goo. A. Grant, of Captain Fessenden's company (1), died of consecutive paramonia, and were buried, with apprepriate services by chapian Colby, in the burial ground at Ship Island. Both were privates, and Mr. Colby speaks warmly of their exemplary Christian character. Mr. Andrews was from Frankin Plantation, Maine, and Mr. Grant from Greenville. Maine. On Friday — Richardson, a private, who came out with Colonel French's regiment to join the Foorth Massachusetts battery, dies of pneumonia, and was buried at Ship Island, the service being performed by Chaplain Eabbage, of the Twenty-ixiah Massachusetts regiment.

A dreadful accident happened on Friday, on the pier at the western end of the island. The sea was running very high at the time, and some three hundred men were of the lewis was passed around the bows of a schooner lying next the pier, and as the large number of men pulled on the rope it shipped from the baws and tightened up so quickly and rigidly as to knock down some fifty of the men. Among them was a private in Capt. Fessenden's company (1), Twelith Maine regiment, named Lewis R. Hopkins, from Bangor. Me. Several of the men fell heavily upon him, and he was thrown violently against perfect of the rayages of death in these two regiments from him, and was buried at the blase of the brain. Dis. Thompson and Black think his chunce of recovery very slight. There were two other men. (Singularly enough, also in the Maine regiment, though the men pulli

may safe, and will probably soon receive his commission for that position.

The cavalry companies have been particularly unfortunate in the transportation of their horses. All of their horses died on the passa, e, and, unless their places are supplied by others, the cavairy will be obliged to organize as "foot raugers." The manner in which the horses for this department were sent out is outrageous. Out of four hundred and fifty horses sent from histonover one hundred and fifty perished at sea or died on the island from their sufferings so the transports, and there is hardly a horse here but what is more of less badly bruised.

island from their suiterings on the transports, and there is hardly a noise here but what is more of less badly housed.

It has been the intention, I think, to use the horses in captain Manning's Fourth Massachusetts battery, but captain Read is making an effort to have them trans errod to his squadron of cavairy. He argues that the sand is so deep and soft that the guns and carriages cannot be used so readily as to be of any advantage in the drill of the battery, while there would be nothing in the nature of the soil to prevent the most thorough exercise in cavally tactics. The island has been a good deal improved since the first arrival of troops here. Under the supervision of Captain Entier, Post Commissary, and Major Sawtelle, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts regiment, frame bouses have been received, and a good, substantial pier and an excellent bakery have been ballt.

The Constitution has discharged het troops and frought, and might have sailed for New York on saturdry night, but Captain Fletch r was ordered to take in coal here in stead of going to Havana for it. Owing to a severe storm which has provaied since last Friday morning, the coal schooners have been able to the along-site the ship only a part of the time, consequently the Constitution will be obliged to remain here one or two days longer. If this point is to be made the base of naval operations, I think it will be found that a great mistake has been made in coaling the Constitution here instead of allowing her to go to Havana. If a field is to sail from Ship island to operate against New Orleans or any other city in this neighborhood, coal will be worth its weight in gold.

I am gratified to be acide to repost a mirked improvement in the condition of Lewis B. Ropkins, who was so badly injured by the acident at the pier on Friday. The surgeons is eliquite oncouraged, and regard his case as decidedly hopeful.

Colonels Shepiey and French have addressed a letter to Frederick Law Oinstead, Esq., the Sec. etary of the United States Sanitary Commi

deep sense of gratitude for the benealt their regiments have received from the noble and humans enterprise of which he is so pominent a member, and speaking in the warmest terms of the zeal and efficiency of Dr. George A. Blake, the special agent of the commission. Col. Shepley says he cannot award too high praise of the loctor's ardous efforts in behalf of the patients in hospital. It is no small piece of good fortune for the New England division that Dr. Blake is to remain at Ship Island. After having been for three menths so closely connected as a guest with the steamship Consitution, I cannot bit farewell to the noble ship without expressing my appreciation of the unlanging courtesy and kindness of Captain Fletcher, Mr. James S. Pothemus, the Purser, F. Ed. N. Perkins, ships Surgeon, and ad the officers of this monster transport. Nor can I fail to notice the supernoscibil of the chief Engineer, Mr. W. W. Vanderbilt, and Mr Daniel Cla. k. first officer, to both of whom so much is due for the safety with which four thousand souls have been conveyed over so vast an extent of as accusat at a dangerous sensor of the year. Of "everybody's friend," Capt. D. G. Jackson, it is a picesant task to speck. Having made his first trip from New York to New Ordens in 1821, he has plied the waters between those points for over forty years, and his perfect knowledge of the Admitted and Gulf coasts is invaluable as a pitot for such enterprises as the attempt to provision Fort suntered this expendition. He kindly chose for these made to the condition of the con such enterprises as the attempt to provision Fort Sumter and this expedition. His kindly, chee fui face and jolly laugh will linger long in the remembrance of the hosse of friends he has made during the two trips of the Consti-

tution to Ship Island.

triends he has made during the two trips of the Constitution to Ship Island.

A singular direcumstance occurred lest night, and has given rice to a great deal of speculation. The quarter-master Sergeant of Captain Read's squadron of cavalry is a man named T. P. van Benthuysen. He is from New Orleans, and claims to be a nephew of Jen. Davis. He is evidently a man of good character, and by his intelligence and correct demeant has wen the confidence of his officers to a great extent. About cight elected yesterday evening he and alvia Hurter and — Cliffred, privates in the cavalry squadron, started in a beat from the Constitution to go to the island, and have not been heard of since. Van Benthuysen has been corresponding with the New York Sun, and on that association become permitted to quarter in the soloon with the commissioned officers. It is believed by many that he availed himself of the opportunity of collecting the information which his association with the officers furnished him for the benefit of the rebeis, and that he has association with the officers furnished him for the benefit of the rebeis, and that he has association with the officers furnished him for the rebeis here has night, and it looks quite as produce that they were ulfailed to make headway spains the sea and were dritted off to Cat Island, or returns within a day or two the theory of desertion will look reasonable; but until there is better evidence for the belief, I think the character of the men entities them to the benefit of the tree of the search of the search way as the Chandeleurs. If the near do not return within a day or two the theory of desertion will look reasonable; but until there is better evidence for the belief, I think the character of the men entities them to the benefit of the calmed relationship to Joff, lavis by Van Benthuyen and his haling from New Orleans, the men would have been supposed to have drifted away.

The steam guibeat Kanawha left the Roads this morning, probably for the Passes.

The following officers of

Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862. A heavy fog hangs over the Roads and detains the Constitution. She will sail as soon as it lifts. The ladies who have stayed by the Constitution through all the discouraging delays will return in her to New York. The party consists of Miss Shepley , daughter of the Colonel or the Maine Twelfth, Colonel French's wife and the wife of Captain Thornton, of the Maine Twelfth.

the Maine Twolfth, Colonel French's wife and the wife of Captain Thornton, of the Maine Twolfth.

The three men who escaped in the boat night before last have not returned yet, and the conviction is setting upon most every one here that they have described to the enemy. This is the more unfortunate, as Van Benthuysen has obtained a minute account of details, and has been making sketches of all points of interest here and at Fortress Monroe. He probably knows nothing of the plans of the expedition.

As Ship Island is now a naval rendezvous there are constantly arriving and departing a large number of war vessels. There are at present lying here—!

United States steam frigate Niagara, Fing Officer McKean. United States gurbout Ouyler, Francis Winslow, Lt. Com. United States gurbout Water Witch, A. R. Higghes, Lt. Com. United States gurbout Water Witch, A. R. Higghes, Lt. Com. United States ship Pannero, C. W. Lamson, Act. Master. United States ship Pannero, C. W. Lamson, Act. Master. United States bark Midnight, Jas. Trahen, Act. Master. United States bark Midnight, Jas. Trahen, Act. Master. United States bark Midnight, Jas. Trahen, Act. Master. United States shop Parnero, T. A. Roigers, Act. Master. United States shop Parnero, T. Pring, the 14th inst., from New York, 31st cit., calling at various points on the coast. The Kanawha arrived on Pring, the 14th inst., from New York, 31st cit., calling at various points on the coast. The Kanawha sirvived on Pring, the 14th inst., from New York, 31st cit., calling at various points on the coast. The Kanawha sirvived on Pring, the 14th inst., from New York, 31st cit., calling at various points on the coast. The Kanawha sirvived on Pring, the 18th inst., from New York, 31st cit., calling at various points on the coast. The Kanawha sirvived on the coast of the row gunboats ordered by Congress, and is a fine ressel and very fast, she carries four guns.

The Niagara, with Fiag Officer McKean in command, arrived here on Saturday from Galveston. She brought in tow the hulk of

and that he spoke a vesse which reported the Pensacola at Key West, coaling.

We are very anxious for the arrival of the Pensacola, as the mail for Ship Island was transferred from the Constitution to the Pensacola at Fortress Monroe. It is said here that Commodore McKean is to take command of the Pensacola, and make her the flagship, and send the Niagara to New York.

Besides the war vessels in Ship Island Roads enume-

steaming up, they show the cleanest kind of a pair of heois.

On Thursday, the day after the arrival of the Constitution, the rebel gunbeats Oregon and Panilia came out to see how many troops she was landing. The Cuyler and the Water Witch started out after them, but the New London, not having steam on her boilers, was anable to ran out at once. "Mr. Secesh" saw the trouble of the New London and took advantage of it. One of the gunboats came down within a quarter of a mile of Cat hand. The Cuyler got as near her as she could, and fired a couple of shell but it was of no use. The water was too shallow for her to get within range of the rebel.

In an hour and twenty minutes the New London had gotten up steam and was under way for the scane of action; but, as usual, the rebel gunboats ran like a pair of thiswes as soon as they saw their spunky little pursure. For a time it looked as though the rebels were really coming to try and throw a few shell in among the shipping and the troops, and the Union gunboats prepared to give the enemy a warm reception. At the fort preparations were also made to respet the impudent visiter, but the affair turned out a false alarm.

The following account of the capture of several valuable prizes will give an idea of the service that is being performed by the blockading squadrous at this point and the adjacent waters. If the government would only send out a few light draught gunb ats, something drawing five or six feet, there would be some spiencid work done in this neighborhood. The New London has performed valuable service, and has become the terror of the secushers across the Mississippi Sound, but if her (dare-devil, it would call him, if he hadn't so many good qualities as an officer besides more bravery) commander, Captain in ead, only had a beacome the service, about hore, armed with good ruiled guns, and this Sound will be swept of the enemy's craft.

On the 23th January, as the steam gunboat Ouyler, Capt. Francis Winstow, was cruising on her blockading station of Mobile, she share n.w. tumbered about forty inch. The schooner was about twenty feet from the beach, and at a distance of about threty yards, and concealed by sand hills, the rebles opened the most fearful fire with Minie rifles upon the little band on the schooner. Lieutemat Philip shelicred his men as well as he could behind the galley and the foresail, cutting loopholes in the ro-esail to fire through. They were in this position half an hour, isring as rapicity as they could load, when the Cayler came up within two hundred and sixty yards of the beach, and Capt. Whislow had the marines and sailors drawn up on the quarter deck to attack the rebost. The rebels immediately turned their fire an the crowded deck of the Cayler, and the smoke stack, cabin, buikhess and quarter were almost riddled with Minie balls. Captain Wins ow then sent a boat for Lieptenant Philip to come of and consult with him, which he succeeded in delug safely. They then ran out a hawser from the Cuyler an made fast to the schooner, and a party was sent to work the schooner. Lieutenant Philip went out in a beat with eight men, and with a howitzer in the bow of the boat, and lay off senie fifty yards from the beach to protect the working party on the schooner. A heavy sea was running, and the nawser parted and became entangied in the Cuyler's propoller, which, in a great measure, crippled her motions. They immediately ran out their best hawser, and secured the schooner to the Cuyler, and Lieutenant Philip returned to his ship to assistCaptain Winslow in removing the liawer from the propeller. He left the beat with the howitzer in charge of Master's Mate John O. Morse. At two o'cl. ck in the evening the enemy returned to the ocharge with a force of at least two handsed men, and opened a terrific fire on the small boats. Mr. Morse, who conducted himself most gailantly, was struck in the forebed by a passing ball and was knocked senseless into the bottom of the surface by their hold on the boat. Just at this critical moment the gainer in the water, keeping

the in tow. In a law cayler scenario on with her lee in tow. Thus ended an engagement, which, for personal daring desuccessful perseverance, must rank with the bravest hevements on the page of instory. All my long the fant officers and crew of the Cuyler incorred without a such of the cuyler incorred without a such of the cuyler incorred without a such of the most terroby gaining fire an enemy less than three hundred yards distant plann Whosow was constantly on deck, with the balls susting round his had, and fully sectioned his designation of the partial officer coolines and effective courage, are the conduct of Licatemant Philip, and the other at emen names above, as spoken of by navil officers. while the connect of Liceteaus rainin, and the other geatemen named above is spoken of by naval officers here as being almost reckless in point of bravery. The cargo, a list of which I append to this, was ant a rew days ago to New York on board the gurbart Missachusetts, Captain Meiane hen Smith the cargo is in the rige of Acting Marter Henry P. Laptan and the field and displayed great

hom, who was engaged in the galantry and capacity for cha line to it wing is a list of the 613 may codes.
201 boxes soap.
10 boxes codish.
7 moxes shoe thread.
13 bbrs. soda.
24 han pipes liquor.
But is.

201 boxes soap.

10 boxes coalish.

10 boxes coalish.

10 boxes coalish.

10 boxes coalish.

11 boxes coalish.

12 boxes leacher.

20 pags lead.

13 bols soda.

12 han toll boef.

24 han pipes liquor.

15 box tartaric acid.

16 ham lers gartic.

But there is another act in this excitang drama which though not so stirring, may be fraught with highly in portain results to our country. It is astolows.—Its next day after the fight the tugocat Crestent came down spanding from Mobile, functor a flag of truct, with a beautiful the blockading stations. though not so stirring, may be traught with highly important results to our country. It is astolows,—Be next day after the fight the togoeat Crest eat came down from Mobile, ander a flag of truce, with a bearer of despatches from the british Consult of the commanner of the elockading station, and stated that the captored vessel was the British schecher Andrieta, from havena to Matamoros, and was becalined off Mobile. Seeing a gnood approaching her the captain was frightened and abundance his vessel. Unfortunately for this theory the evidence that she was a rebeil craft is of the airongest character. In the first place, her being over two hundred inles out of her course from Hayana to Matamoroa is, at least, suspicious. Fendes this a a c ruheate of inspecticy was found to board, dated at "New Oreans, Southern district of Louisman," describing this schooper as the J. W. Whiler, built at New Orleans in the winter of 1800 and '61; and, on examining the quarter beard, it was found to have been painted over, but, through the paint, the initials 'J. W.'' could be distinctly traced. Stowed away in the hold, in a coff, by wife found a burgee, with the name of "J. W. Whiler on it, and a Confiderate flag. There is new on board the Massachisetts a prisoner, named Braisted, who was taken some time ago on the schooper A. J. Viow. Braisted was former, y a sail maker in New Orleans. The lag and burgee were shown to him when he at once identified them as the same that he had made for the schooper J. W. Whiler had been captured the day before by a Union gnomboat, after a severe light.

The case wit be tried betwee a prize court; and, with such evidence as the above, the verdict can hardly be daubtul.

On the 21st of January the Cuyler returned to Mobile; and as she got off the harbor she stood in, in company with the Huntsville, to examine a schooner which seemed to have grounded on the bar. As the two guidboats approached the crew of the schooner abandoned and set fire to their vessel, and she burned to the water's eye. Fort Mo

several shot at the gunboats, but they were entirely out of range. The Cuyler returned the compliment with nail's a dozon shells from her Parrott gun, but without eliest.

Captain Winslow, of the Cuyler, is too well known to neel special mention. His perseverance in the affair with the Wider is a fair sample of his aversion to leaving the flead until his object is attained. In the light between Captain Pope and the braggart Heilins, at the mouth of the Mesirshippi a few months since, Captain Winslow commanded the Water Witch, and in covering the retreat of our squadron presented the redeeming feature of the disgraceful "Pope's run." He is a worthy representative of the intelligence and patriotism of his native State, old Massachusetts.

Lieutenant Philip, who was the central figure in the action near Mobile, is a native of Columbia county, New York, and is a granding-plew of William P. Van Ness, who, as the second of Burr in the oslebrated duel with Hamilton, is inseparably connected with the early history of our republic. Lieutenant Philip entered the service in 1841 and resigned in 1867. When the present rebellion broke out he was disgusted with the recreancy of the large number of his fellow officers of the navy in the hour of our country's peril, and promptly offered his life and services to the nation until death or peace shall relieve him from his obligations. In his perilous situation on the 20th of January his faithful negro servant, Tom, insisted on accompanying him in the light, and was the first man wounded. He received a Minic bail in his thigh, severely but not fatally wounding him.

Of the five men wounded all will probably recover; though two or three were until recently very critical cases. Dr. W. Argyle Watson, the surgeon of the Cuyler, has greatly endaared himself to all on board by his unremined by Edwin to the severest cases, two of which were of the most complicated character. Dr. Watson is from New York city.

A short time ago the commander of the blockading squadron off the mouths of the

the deck of the schooner, they found a lighted match rope communicating with nearly 500 cases of powder. Captain Rodgers extinguished the fire on the rope by treading upon it. On going below the officers found that the rebels had thrown live coals into the coal bunkers. This fire they also extinguished, and then steamed out to sea with their prize, which proved to be the steamer Calboun, with a very valuable cargo, an invoice of which will be found below. The Calboun was from Havana, and bound to New Orleans, and had a number of passengers, among whom was T. Butler King, of Georgia. There was also a lady on board, who, in the hurry of escape, left two or three thousand dollars' worth of jowelry in her room. Her husband came off under a flag of truce the next day and appealed to the commander of the station to return the jewelry, which the commander, with a gallantry that I fear will never meet with a roturn from the robels, acceded to. The cargo is now on board the schooner Rotan, at Ship Island, awaiting the return of Flag Officer McKean, and the Calboun is at the mouth of the Mississippi, ready to tackle the first vessel she sees that shows any sign of belonging to the rebels.

The following is the invoice of eargo seized on the Calboun:—

ammunition; 1 lot loose, 1 trunk clothing, 1 watch and chain,

Bur Island, Feb. 13, 1862.

About the first of this month the sloop of war Portsmouth was cruising off the mouth of the Rio Grande, when she saw a large steamer at anchor in the river, off Matamorea, and a small secession steamer evidently engaged in bringing a cargo of cotton to her. The Portsmouth heisted the French flag and ran close in, and then sent an officer in a boat to bring the steamer out. She proved to be the British steamer Labuan, a large iron propeller, of 1,260 tons burthen, and had on board about half a cargo of cotton. She had landed a cargo of blankets and ordnance stores at Matamoros. The captain is a prisoner on the Portsmouth, and the steamer is at Ship Island. She will be sent North for adjudication, and the trial will possibly result in the delivery of the ship to the English authorities, and a round bill of cosis for our government to pay.

Island. She will be sent North for adjudication, and the trial will possibly result in the delivery of the ship to the English authorities, and a round bill of costs for our government to pay.

The captain claims that he was in Mexican waters, and, consequently, beyond the limits of our blockade. Captain Swartwout, of the Portsmouth, has the reputation of being a very prudent man, and his friends think he will be able to prove that he did not act ignorantly in this matter. Since writing the above I hearn by the arrival of Fing Officer McKean that the Pritish Consul at Havana has made affidavit that the Labuan was bound in good faith from Havana to Matamoros with a curgo for the latter port, and that she was freighting from that port. Her ship's papers were all denosited in the office of the British Consul at Matamoros. She will be sent North just as she is: the commodore will not allow anything to be placed in her.

The capture of the Labaun was so clearly the result of a most unfortunate mistake that the delivery of the vessel to the English authorities, and the payment of a heavy bill of costs by our government, are regarded here as almost certain.

About the 24th of January the sloop-of-war Vincennes. Captain Samuel Marcy, off the South Pass, saw a large ba k run ashore. Captain Marcy went off in a boat, with a howliver on a pivot, in the how. In firing the gun the pivot both broke, and in the recoil the gun struck Captain Marcy, injuring him fatally. He lingered a low days, when death relieved him of nis sunferings. His body was sent home in the Connecticut. He was a son of Ex-Governor Marcy, of New York, and was distinguished for his ability and his amiable qualities. His memory will be green and fresh in the hearts of his numerous friends long after his body shall have become as the dust of the carth. His sudden death will be a terrible blow to his venerable mother and his devoted wife.

The bark was captured and sent to Key West
On February I the general Mintgomery, Captain J. E. Jewett, captured off Atc

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

RECOGNITION OF HATTL Mr. Wilmor, (rep.) of Pa., presented a memorial from the Board of Colonization of Philadelphia, asking for the recognition of the independence of Hayti.

Mr. Wilkinson, (rep.) of Minu., presented a memorial from the Legislature of Minnesota, asking a grant of land for a railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior. CORPORATION SCRIP.

ze the corporation of Georgetown to issue scrip. Re

Mr. Wilmor thought that the Senate should act on the oill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Colum bla. That covers the whole ground. The Senate would be more direlict in its duty than any other body of men PROBECTION OF THE EXPORTATION OF SIDE TIMBER.

Mr. Kino, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a memorial from shipowners and builders of New York, stating that there was great scaletty of ship timber, owing to large orders from abroad, and asking Congress that the exportation of ship timber be prohibited during the wer.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS ON MISSOURI RAILROADS.

resolution in relation to contact taken up.

The resolution provides that the Secretary of War pay
The resolution provides and Pacific Railroads for

taken up.

The resolution provides that the Secretary of War pay the St. Joseph and Hannihal and Pacific Railroads for transportation, &c.—the reads having originally received grants of land, for which it was agreed to transport troors, munitions of war, &c., for the United States.

Mr. Hatt. (rep.) of N. H., opposed the resolution, as special legislation, and as opening the door to an immense amount of claims.

Mr. Hexpenson, (Union) of Mo., contended that the lands actually realized but a small amount; that the roads had done an immense amount of transportation for the government, and that the companies had no money to g on any farther. Unless the companies were helped by the government, the lands were likely to revert to the government again, for the companies will not be able to disish the road on which condition the grant of innds was made.

made. [Nors.—At the latest advices from Washington the Senate was still engaged in debating the Missouri Rail-road bill.]

House of Representatives. Washington, Feb 24, 1802.
THANKS TO GENERALS HALLECK AND GRANT.

Mr. Roscor L. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., offered the fol

Mr. Roscoe L. Conking, (rep.) of N. Y., offered the following:—

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby presented to Major Generals Halleck and Grant for planning the recent movements within their respective divisions, and to both these generals, as well as to the officers and men under their command, for achieving the glorious victories in which these movements resulted.

Mr. Conking said that he merely asked that the nesolution should lie over for the present. He desired that the men who carned these honors should wear them and all the honor to which they are entitled.

Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Obio, had no objection to the resolution, silhough it ought to be a little more extended. It was a matter of opinion as to whem the credit of planning these movements belonged. He (Mr. Cox)ghought that the gentleman (Mr. Conkling) on a former day gave the credit of planning the movements to the Joint Coumittee on the Conduct of the War. Resolutions of thanks to our officers and men ought to be excluded. He, therefore, moved that this subject be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Conkinna, in reply, said that he ventured to predict that whenever the history of the war shall come to dight it will turn out that these movements did not originate in Washington, according to the established mode of doing things in the Military Department. To the generals named (Haileck and Grant) and to other agencies elsewhere are due the credit of the achievements. The victories have not been originized by any one sitting in a room and organizing the victories, but they have been achieved by brave and resolute generals, having the confidence of their soddiers.

Mr. Conking thank, (rep.) of Ill., advocated the motion of Mr. Conking) has no desire to exclude any person entitled to honorable mention.

Mr. Kallong, (rep.) of Ill., advocated the reference of the resolution. In our excilation we should not do injustice to the General-in-Chief, which the resolution did,

bill.

STRECT ON THE RMANCIPATION QUESTION.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Shralananen, (rep.) of Ohio, made a speech in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

Personal Intelligence.

Henry T. Vail and daughter, and K. A. Hutchins, of New York; G. H. Wilder and wife, of Gaiveston; T. D. Lyon, of Massachusetts; Mr. Gliman and wife, of Quebec, W. D. Dubarry, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Strong, of Boston, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Captain G. C. Jesrin, J. A. McCool and C. G. McCawley, of the United States Army; A. Majors, of Nebraska; T. Dean, of Cincinnati; E. Lambert, J. M. Garland and wife, E. Washburn and J. H. Simonds, of Boston; T. A. Chapman, of Milwaukee, and H. L. Scranton, of New Haven, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex. Gov. Horatic Seymour, B. R. Wells and Edgar McMulin, of Albany; F. McDenald, of Portland; Septimus Norris, or Philadelphia; S. B. Grosvenor of Baffaio; R. McDonnell, of Baltimore, and E. Floneer and wife, of Hartiord, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

OPERATIONS AT THE WEST.

General McClernaud's Order of the Day.

One of the Rebel Flags for New York City.

&c.,

Cairo, Ill., Feb. 18, 1862. pation of Clarksville—The Stampede of the Rebel tion of the Tennessee Rolling Mill—Its Importa to the Enemy—Evacuation of Clarksville—The Victor of Port Donelson—Further Particulars of the Contest—The Bravery of Our Troops—Capture of a Magnificent Rebel Flag—It is to be Presented to New York City, &c.

The huge "anaconda" has been wagging his ponparrative again, and this time he has simultaneously ward, and fastened his fangs still deeper inte the entrails of the rebellion. Clarkaville, Tennessee, was visited by one of our "hellbounds" (as the rebel prisoners call our gunboats) the night before last, upon which occasion there was another general stampede of rebels to safe covers, and the hugest kind of a scare generally. The ers at Donelson that much of the ammunition and sup plies for that place were furnished by the Tennessee Roll ing Mill, located just below Clarksville, about forty miles above Denelson; so on Sunday night the St. Louis, Capt it up." Capt. Paulding proceeded to the locality, where he found several robel boatmen and darkies, busy as been lading heavy cannon balls upon a couple of flatboats in front of the mill. A rebel steamer, with steam up, lay saw the cowcatcher shaped nose of the man-of-way poking around the point, she started off in the direction of Nashville, as if her steam had been generated by the fires of the nether world and the Old Nick himself was acting engineer, leaving the butternut colored rebels and grinning contrabands at the mill to shift for themselves as best they might. Captain Paulding had been led to believe that heavy fortifications were in course of erec tion near this point, and, not wishing to go too close upor masked batteries, or torpedees, he sent a shell off in the direction of the mill, which, bursting within it, set the whole structure on fire, and in two hours it was in ashes. Captain Paulding ascertained from contrabands that

ble despatch to Nashville taking such of their effects with them as they can conveniently carry, but leav ing their live stock for the use of the federals. There is a small rebel work at Clarksville and a small rebel garrison; but it is not thought that they will make much of a stand there. Already I discover the press has begun to agitate the

question, "Who won Fort Donelson!" Some say "the navy;" some "the army;" some say "Grant;" some officer, from brigadier general down to fourth corporal, that does not claim for himself to have won the day. have yet to see the first man of our army that did not on that memorable Saturday slay from one to one hundred men, de deeds of valor of which Samson might be proud— yes, might steal from this old biblical hero his boast, "With the jawbone of an ass, heaps upon heaps, with me give you the facts in the case; then judge to whom longs the honor. I have no spites to gratify, no friends to particularize, no heroes to build up, none to pull down; but truth and justice require that a statement be made which has not yet been made, and there is not an army or naval officer who will not testify to its truthful-

Upon the morning of Friday, February 14, the army under General Grant found itself encamped before the enemy's works at Fort Donelson. The fleet, under Flag Officer Foote, consisting of four iron-clad steamers and two ordinary ones, had come up from Cairo, and were inchored in the Cumborland river, about three miles be low the fort. Farly in the morning of Friday General Grant had an interview with Fing Officer Foote, at which time it was arranged that the army and navy should make a simultaneous attack upon the enemy's works, at half-past two o'clock, as the boats could not get coaled begin the attack by firing upon the river batteries, and his first gun was to be the signal for the land attack. General Grant had told Commodore Foote that the forces under his command were ready for the action, and there would be no delay. At precisely half-past two o'clock the flagship opened its fire upon the batteries. The fleet fought valiantly for one hour and a half, and was repulsed, in consequence of a derangeme mach nory. The army made no attack except by two field batteries at long range, doing but little or no damage to the enemy. The boats fell back to their anchorage of the night before, and Commodore Foote sent a messen-General. But all night passed away, and no General or

even aid de-camp appeared to conter with the Commodore, and it was not until about eight o'clock the next any that the General Came down to the boats. Then Commodore Foote said that it would take him at least the days to life his boats to renow the action, and clearal Circuit of the boats or renow the action, and clearal Circuit of the boats or renow the action, and clearal Circuit of the boats or renow the action, and clearal Circuit of the boats of the history of t

past one, he found himself worsted at every point. There was no commanding general on the field to order reinforcements, and Captain Hillyer, of General Grant's staff, "took the responsibility," and ordered General Wallace to send General McClernand such help as was needed. Col. Morgan Smith's brigade, consisting of the Eighth Missouri. Eleventh Indiana and Seventh Iowa raff, "took the response of the particle of sended of sended consisting of sended col. Morgan Smith's brigade, consisting of sended. Col. Morgan Smith's brigade, consisting of sighth Missouri. Eleventh Indiana and Seventh is were chosen and despatched to the rescue, and they cared. They charged bayonets up the hill, drove enemies from their guns, scattered the infantry in o sion, retook the captared batteries, which had been to upon us, and re-established order upon the right rebel force here engaged was the flower of the army—mostry from Mississippi—and as reckless amperate a set of fellows as ever met a fore: but their lessness and bravado were no avail before the collection of the particle of the property of the particle of the property of the particle of the particle

TO THE BLACKLAND GIDEONITES.
May Heaven crown you with victory.

Gen. McClernand's Order of the Day.

Gen. McClermand's Order of the Day.

FIELD ORDER—NO. 145.

HEADCHARDER FIRST DYRSION,
FORT DORRIGON, Feb. 17, 1862.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIRST DYRSION OF THE ADVANCE FORCES—YOU have continually led the way in the Valley of the Lower Mississiph, the Tennessee and the Cumberland. You have carried the flag of the Union further South than any other land forces marching from the interior towards the seaboard.

Being the first division to enter Fort Henry, you also pursued the enemy for miles, capturing from him, in his flight, six field pieces, many of his standards and flags, a number of prisoners and a great quantity of military stores.

tores.

Following the enemy to this place, you were the first open outside of his intrenchments, and to

Following the enemy to this place, you were the first to encounter him outside of his intenchments, and to drive him within them.

Purshing your advantage, the next day, in the night, you advanced upon his lines, in the face of his works and batteries, and for the time slienced them.

The next day, skirmishing all along his left, you davingly charged upon his redoubts, under a deady lire of grape and canister, and were only prevented from taking them by natural obstacles and the accumulated masses which hurried forward to defend them.

The next day you extended your right in the face of newly erected batteries quite to the Cumberland, thus investing his works for nearly two miles.

The next day, after stanting under arms for two days and nights, amid driving storms of snow and rain, and pinched by hunger, the enemy advanced in force to open the way to his escape.

By his own confession, formed in a column of ten successive regiments, he concentrated his attack upon a single point. You repulsed him repeatedly from saven o clock to eleven A. M., often driving back his formidable odds.

Thus, after three days fighting, when your ammunition.

cessive regiments. To concentrated his attack upon a single point. You repulsed him repeatedly from saven o clock to eleven A. M., often driving back his formidable odds.

Thus, after three days' fighting, when your ammunition was exhausted, you fell back until it came up, and reformed a second hime in his face.

Supported by fresh troops, under the lead of a brave and able officer, the enemy wa again driven back, and by a combined advance from all sides was finally defeated. His unconditional surrender the next day consummated the victory.

Undivorted by any attack for near four hours from any other part of our lines, the enemy was left to concentrate his attack with superior numbers upon yours. Thus, while you were engaged for a longer time than any other of our forces, you were subjected to much greater loss.

The battle field testifies to your valor and constancy. Even the magnanimity of the enemy accords to you an unsurpassed heroism, and an enviable and brilliant share in the hardest fought battle and most decisive victory ever fought and won on the American continent.

Your trophies speak for thomselves. They consist of many thousands of prisoners of war, forty pieces of cannon, and extensive magazines of all kinds of ordnance, quartermaster's and commissary stores.

The death knell of the rebellion is sounded. An army has been annihilated, and the way to Nashville and Momphis is opened. This Liementous fact should, as it will, secourage you to persevere in the path of duty and of glory. It must alleviate your distress for your brave-comrades who have fallen or been wounded. It will mitigate the grief of bereaved wives and mourning parents and kindred. It will be your claim to a place in the affection of your countrymen and upon a blazoned page of history. By ofder of Brig, Gen. McCLERNAND, Commanding.

Rebel Accounts.

TELEGRAM TO THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.
AGGORA, Feb. 21. 1862.
Lieutenant Duquercaron, of the Fourteenth Missi step; regiment, who was in the battle at Fort Donelson, arrived here last night. He gives substantially the following account of the battle:

On Sunday last the enemy we're reported within sight of the fort. Our forces were from 13,000 to 15.000, and embraced one or two regiments of cavairy and four field battleries.

embraced one or two regiments of cavairy and four field batteries.

On the previous Wednesday morning the sharpshooters of the enemy opened fire, in connection with artillery, On the previous Wednesday morning the sharpshooters of the enemy opened fire, in connection with artillery, on our left. The firing centimed throughout the day. On thursday and Friday the battle configured, but it was little more than an artillery duel, with occasional engagements between skirmishers. There was but little

loss on our side.

During Friday the enemy's gunboats opened a treneadous fire on Fort Donelson, which was continued
throughout the day, without a termission.

On Saturday morning the Conclorate army was ordered out at three o'clock A. M., and formed in line of battle.

The fight which resulted a utinues from centre to left,
and soon became general. The contest was a desperate
one, but we captured a saven or eight cannon, and from
two to three hundred prisoners. The latter were not recaptured. Our specess cantin sel throughout the day uninterruptedly. One of the chemy, who was a prisoner,
said that the federal force was 50,000, and had been reinforced with 30,000, making fully 80,000.

On the strength of this report, Brigadier General Buck-

on the strength of this resort, Brigadier General Buckner raised a white a flag and processed terms of canituation. As the firing was resumed by the enemy, it was
supposed that the terms were not accepted.

Our loss in killed was from 300 o 400, and our wounded
from 1,200 to 1,500. These we e-removed to bover.

The Contelerates were e-minanted by Brigadiers
Flayd, Pillow, Buckeer and Beared Johnson, all of whom
behaved with the greatest gallantry and co-kness.

The reported capture of 15,000 prisoners is believed to
be greatly exaggerated, as straggler in squads, companies and battations escaled durine Saturday night under
cover of darkness. Nearly two-thirds of Floya's brigade
escaped.

General Buckner is also reported to have escaped, but
the safety of Generals Pillow and B. Johnson is not definitely known.

The enemy fought very desperately.

Show was on the ground to the depth of three inches,
and an ley fleet was falling during the battle.

Lieutemant D., our informant, was wounded on Saturday afterneon.

In Company C. of the Fourteenth Mississippi, there
were seventeen killed and wounded. The captain of the
company was safe.

ville—Proclamation of Com. Foote. CAIRO, Feb. 22, 1862. Everything is quiet at Fort Denelson.

The rebeis, before evacuating Clarksville, fired a raff-road bridge crossing the Cumberland at that point. Commodore Foote issued the following proclamation:—
INDARTANTS OF CLARKSVILE:—
At the suggestion of Hon. Cave Johnson, Judge Wisdom

and the Mayor of the city, who called upon me yester.
day, after our hoisting the Union flag on the forts, to
ascertain my views and intentions towards the citizen,
and private property, I hereby announce to all peace.
aby disposed persons that neither in their persons nor property shall they suffer molestation by me, or by the naval forces under my command, and they may safely resume their business avocations with assurances of my protection.

equipments shall be surrendered, no part of them being withheid or destroyed; and, further, that no secession flag or manifestation of secession feeling shall be exhibited. And for the faithful observance of these conditions I shall hold the authorities of the city responsible

of the bluffs on the Cumberland river on the approach of our gunboats, either to destroy them or obstruct the

The steamer Argonaut, from Cairo, arrived from Jef. fersonville this afternoon with one hundred and ninetyfour of the Fort Donelson prisoners, including General Buckner and staff. Thew were in charge of a detachment

of Union soldiers, under command of Captain Walker, and were sent to Indianapolis by special train this afternoon.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE FILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea distri
China, a speedy, permanent and infallible remedy for
NERVOUS DEBLITY, TICDOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA, ST. VITUS DANCE,
IMPOTENCY, LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS, HEADACHE,
and all diseases from impure blood and nervous der

DISTRESSED SPIRITS, HEADACHE, and all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement.

One dollar per box of forty pills, or large ones of hundred for two dollars. Sent, peat free, anywhere, with full directions, on receipt of remittance, and soid by GEO. BULL'IN, general agency for United States, 429 Broadway, New York.